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[29-6]

THEATRE ROYAL.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!SATURDAY, JULY 15th.
The Great Gaiety Success

"TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

MONDAY, JULY 17th — Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece,
"GRUMPY."TUESDAY, JULY 18th — From the Shaftesbury Theatre,
"THE CINEMA STAR."WEDNESDAY, JULY 19th — James Welch's Greatest Success,
"OH! I SAY."THURSDAY, JULY 20th — The New and Revised Version,
"A COUNTRY GIRL."FRIDAY, JULY 21st — From the Royalty Theatre,
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

SATURDAY, JULY 22nd —

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, JULY 24th — The Evergreen Record Breaker,
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 AND \$1.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1916. [670]

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE THE

PALISADE
OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

TO-NIGHT.

DRAWING ROOM PIRATE.
THE HARDUP'S HOLIDAY (COMIC).
THE RECEIVING CASHIER.
HONGKONG.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC.
ELECTRIC SNUFF (COMIC).

NEXT BAND NIGHT. SATURDAY NIGHT.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

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Hongkong, 15th July, 1916. [670]

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16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CONDITIONS IN INDO-CHINA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S INTERESTING SPEECH.

During his recent stay in Tokyo, M. Roume, Governor-General of Indo-China, was entertained by the Franco-Japanese Society. The following translation of an interesting address delivered by M. Roume on this occasion has been sent to the Press by the French Embassy:—

"Indo-China, as its name indicates, is an intermediate region between the lands of the Hindu civilisation and those of the Chinese civilisation; but it more resembles the latter. Its area is about equal to that of France, of Japan Proper, but its population is much less dense, since it consists of about 18 or 20 millions only. But in some parts the density of the population surpasses that of any other part of the world. This is explained by the very peculiar structure of Indo-China, which is composed of the deltas of two great rivers, that of the Red River in the north, Tonkin, and that of the Mekong River in the south, embracing Cochinchina and Cambodia, vast alluvial plains of great fertility, and connected by the long Annamite mountain chain which follows the coast at a very short distance. Hence the inhabitants compare their country to a long bamboo bearing at each extremity a large bag of rice. And indeed rice is by far the most important product of Indo-China, which exports on an average more than one million tons a year. Part of this rice goes to Japan whenever your harvest is insufficient. Indo-China, moreover, produces and exports maize, hides, salt, timber, and cotton. In the south, in Cochinchina, caoutchouc is beginning to be produced. Large caoutchouc plantations have been established, some of which surpass in importance those of the Malay region and the Dutch East Indies, and give rise to rapid increasing exportation."

"The exploitation of natural wealth. 'Southern' Indo-China—that is, Cochinchina and Cambodia—are almost exclusively agricultural, while Tonkin in the north is sure to have an industrial future; in fact, Tonkin contains coal and metallic ores, the two principal elements of industrial production. One mine alone, that of Hongay, produces already over 500,000 tons of coal; vast layers have been discovered and their exploitation will be successively started. Tonkin produces, in addition, notable quantities of zinc and antimony ores and wolfram and tungsten ores, which of late have been much exported to Japan. 'In order to further the exploitation of this natural wealth, yet in its infancy, networks of railroads have been built these last few years. The most important of these lines, 800 kilometres in length, starts from the Tonkinese seaport Haiphong, ascends the Red River valley, and runs up to the capital of the Chinese province Yunnan. A whole system of roads for automobiles is day by day on the way to completion. By the end of the year 1917 a road for automobiles will run through the entire length of Indo-China, that is, a distance of 1,800 kilometres, and connect the principal cities of Hanoi, Hue and Saigon. Already three-fourths of this road is finished, which will allow them to wait for the completion of the railroad delayed on account of the war."

"Besides the material wealth, of which I have just given a very incomplete idea, Indo-China offers aesthetic attractions of the first order which are now becoming known, but which, when better known, will not fail to attract great numbers of lovers of picturesque sites and grand monuments of ancient Oriental art. Along Bay, in Tonkin, with its thousands of islets and rocks of strange form, which in sea view recalls to mind your Island Sea, undoubtedly with less gracefulness and animation, but with more savage grandeur—the ancient capital of Annam, Hue, arrayed in its archaic charms, displaying in beautiful surroundings the mausolea of its ancient kings—and finally the wonder of wonders, the Buddhist temples in Angkor, Cambodia, a most wonderful assemblage of millennial monuments that cover an immense area, the only existing witness of a vanished civilisation which has left the most extraordinary and powerful architectural efflorescence that the world knows."

"The administration of the colonies. 'The few indications that I have just given you, although short, will nevertheless be sufficient to show you that Indo-China is not devoid of natural beauty nor of material resources; and I may add that the latter, under the protection of France, are developing very satisfactorily, as a proof of which I shall only say that the commerce with foreign countries which in 1900 was 149,000,000 francs, had risen to 651,000,000 francs in 1913. 'As to political and administrative organisation Indo-China constitutes a sort of federation of five States under the high direction of a Governor-General, assisted by a Government Council. These five States possess their own autonomy and are not subject to the same political statutes. 'Cochinchina is a colony directly administered by France, whereas Cambodia and Annam are under the protectorate of France and their immediate administration is secured by native Governments under the sole control of the French authorities; Tonkin and Laos have an intermediate regime between the preceding two. As to finances, a general Budget applied to works of general interest and common to the whole of Indo-China is supplied by the Customs duties and other indirect taxes, whilst the local budgets of the five States I have just named are supplied by direct taxes. The general Budget amounts to 93,000,000 francs, and the local budgets to 70,000,000 francs, or a total of 163,000,000 francs. Indo-China provides for all the civil and police expenses, without any subtraction from the mother country; on the contrary, the colony furnishes a contribution of a little over one-third of the military expenses, which are supported by the mother country."

"I have tried to give you an idea, however brief, of the exterior, so to say, material structure of Indo-China. I have yet to speak to you of what is surely the most important, of the intellectual and moral conditions of the rôle it is called upon to play in the rapid evolution which hurries on all nations of the Far East, and of the participation of France in that evolution. 'The population of Indo-China is composed of several races, the principal of which is the Annamite race, which forms more than three-fourths of all the inhabitants. It is an intelligent, spirited, and practical race, which a feeble and corrupt Government and the remoteness from the great thoroughfares of the nations have kept in isolation and stagnation."

"The work of France in the East. 'The great movement of European expansion during the second half of the 19th century brought France to these far-off regions. What has she done? Has she accomplished a good, useful, honourable work, conformable to the laws of universal morality, in the sense of human welfare and progress, or has her action been one of brutal oppression, of egoistic cupidity? My answer to this grave question might seem stamped with partiality, but the facts, the material and moral results, will speak for themselves. 'As to the material results, in this country, so often ravaged by piracy and intestine wars, we have caused peace to reign—French peace, a condition necessary to every progress. Under its beneficent influence, with the help of French capital, production had been developed in the conditions I have just told you; wealth has been created. 'But man lives not on bread alone; he has higher aspirations than the mere satisfaction of material needs; he has an ideal to satisfy. 'France had endeavoured and will every day more and more endeavour to accomplish this part, the noblest of her task, and before all, to answer the most evident wish of the native population, that is, their accession to the knowledge and methods of modern sciences. To that effect, she multiplies the institutions of learning of every grade, with the aim and clearly expressed will to secure the progressive and more and more complete participation of the Annamites, to speak only of them, in the direction of their destinies. 'The part that we thus mean to play is essentially conformable to the emancipating genius of France. 'Wherever the tricoloured flag is planted, it can cover only a land of civilisation and liberty, but none of tyranny and oppression. 'The native population of Indo-China understood this well; they trust in us. A proverb which, I believe, is of every country, says: 'In the days of trial you will know your friends. 'LOYALTY TO FRANCE IN THE DAY OF TRIAL. 'Those days of trial have come for France; she has had to bear for nearly two mortal years, and is still bearing, the weight of the most formidable and most criminal aggression that the world has ever known. Some may have doubted, if not of her bravery, at least of her constancy and tenacity. Indo-China has remained loyal and faithful; she has remained faithful notwithstanding the intrigues of some incorrigible fomenters of disturbance who were supported by German gold. She has done more; she has given us voluntarily the assistance of her artisans and her soldiers. This is true not only of Indo-China. From all parts of the French Colonial Empire, the second in the world, numbering more than 30 millions of inhabitants, and extending over one-fourth of the African continent, faithful and brave contingents have arisen: Algerian, Tunisian, Moroccan, Senegalese, Madagascar, not to speak of the Annamites, the recruits of our old colonies, the Antilles, Reunion Islands, French India, New Caledonia, all have pressed around the flag of France, all deliberately risk their lives, shed their blood for the mother country. I have just told you that facts, better than words, tell you whether the colonising action of France has been nefarious and tyrannical, or salutary and beneficent. What better example-making answer could they give her? What answer could be better understood by the sons of glorious Japan, the initiator of modern thought and science, in the Orient, which it has aroused from its slumber of hundred years. 'For this reason, as well as for many others, these two nations that have so many natural sympathies in common, and have no conflicting interests to separate them, are well made to agree and understand each other. This is the conclusion which it has been a pleasure for me to draw from this talk, in which I hope you will see the expression of my heart-felt gratitude for the excellent and cordial welcome I have received in this country, and to which to-day's reception at the Franco-Japanese Society gives a new value."

"SCIENCE OF DEATH"
BRITAIN'S RALLY TO THE
SUPPORT OF FRANCE.

"You will see," said Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, in welcoming a deputation of French professors who were visiting Britain, "that our universities, like yours, have not hesitated to sacrifice for the future the flower of their youth. Like you, today we confer degrees on the dead. Like you, we are confident that these young martyrs are the forerunners of victory. 'In our empty treasury, our depleted class rooms, and our laboratories devoted to the pursuit of the science of death you will see a proof of the reality of our effort to use the whole of our powers in the greatest of all wars."

M. Joulin, Recteur de l'Académie de Lyon, replying, said that he was pleased to answer a speech made by a vice-chancellor who wore military uniform under his University robes. It was a symbol of the alliance of science and the army. It was marvellous how England had rallied to the support of France. Whatever Germany might have hoped for when she defied the world with her insulting motto, "Deutschland über Alles" that hope was defeated when France and Britain stood together, as they would, till victory came. 'The French professors afterwards were entertained to luncheon by the Drapers' Company."

JAPANESE EXPORTS AND
THEIR QUALITY

VIEWS OF ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION COUNCIL.

In view of the everlastingly complaints with regard to the inferior quality of Japanese goods for export, it may be of interest to note the report of the Economic Investigation Council on the matter as submitted to Count Okuma, President of the Council. The Committee is of opinion (says the *Japan Chronicle*) that the only effective way of preventing the export of inferior goods or counterfeit articles is to enforce the strict inspection of the principal goods for export either at the place of origin or that of shipment. It is pointed out that hitherto inspection has been carried out in respect of certain lines of goods, but the inspectors being chosen from among the members of the guilds concerned and paid for by the guilds, the inspection has not been carried out as satisfactorily as could be desired. For this reason it is advisable that in future the local administrative officials be entrusted with the appointment and dismissal of inspectors, and that they should be paid for either by the central Treasury or local public bodies."

VOLUNTEER RESERVES

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty till the morning of Sunday, 16th inst.: H.K.V.C.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, 16th inst., to the morning of Sunday, 22nd inst.: "B" Co.
Orderly Officer for the same period: Lieut. Thomas.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND INSTANT.

Monday, 17th inst.:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill Instructor Sergeant Oxberry, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

N.C.O.s class of instruction on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Officers will attend.

NOTE.—This will (weather permitting) be the last date upon which the Inspecting Officer will attend to examine N.C.O.s now on the Muster Roll in Platoon drill. All N.C.O.s, except those in the Mounted and Machine Gun Sections who have not yet passed are required to present themselves for examination on this date.
Lieut. Cpl. J. A. Lyon passed on the 10th inst.

Signalling Section on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 18th inst.:—
Mounted Section on the Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m. under Instructor Staff Q.M. Sergeant Talbot. Dress: Drill Order.

Wednesday, 19th inst.:—
"A" and "B" Companies Kowloon and Taihook sections, Machine Gun Section and Mounted Section on the Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m. Remainder, including Signalling Section, on the road outside the Law Courts, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Signallers will also carry Morse flags.

Thursday, 20th inst.:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill Instructor Sergeant Oxberry, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergeant Bowles, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 21st inst.:—
Signalling Section. The following will parade at May Road, Tram station, at 9 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore for lamp practice:—Ptes. Carter, Cossett, Goldsmith, Melbourne, Plummer, and Rolfe.

The following will parade under Lieut. Cpl. Hill at Kowloon Dock, at 9 p.m.:—Ptes. Graham, Higgins, Boham, Martin, and Higgins. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Saturday, 22nd inst.:—
TRANSFER.

Lieut. Cpl. B. W. Grey is transferred to "D" Co.

STRENGTH.

Pte. H. Bridges having joined is allotted Corps No. 610 and posted to Co. "A," Platoon No. IV, Section 14.
Pte. F. R. J. Adams having joined is allotted Corps No. 611 and posted to Co. "A," Platoon No. 1, Section 2.

G. K. H. BRITTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 1 PLATOON.
The following will parade in mufti with rifles at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. on Monday, July 17th:—Alaraka, Caldwell, H. E. Edwards, Joseph, Tobins, Fyfe, Wattie, Wilson, Mutton and J. A. Pearson.

NO. 4 COMPANY.
The whole of No. 4 Company will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday, July 17th and 19th. Uniform: with helmets. Sections 13 and 14 will be taken in rifle exercises by Chief Inspector Mason.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
Band Practices: Monday, July 17th, Friday, July 21st, Tuesday, July 25th, and Monday, July 31st—at 7 p.m.
Orchestra Practices: Thursday, July 20th, and Thursday, July 27th, at 6 p.m.

DISCIPLINE.
All reports as to absence from Patrol duty, Parades, etc., must be reported either direct to the A.S.P. (R), Victoria, Gaol, or through the D.S.P.'s Office.

JOINED.
No. 2 Section: Pte. 669 J. Buck.

F. C. JESKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

No. 1250 Pte. N. F. A. Croucher is granted 1 month's leave from 12th July, 1916.
No. 1521 Pte. N. J. Brewer is granted 1 month's leave from 12th July, 1916.
No. 1532 Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted 1 month's leave from 20th July, 1916.
No. 1518 Pte. J. Ralston is granted 14 months' leave from 24th July, 1916.
No. 1480 Pte. C. Mycock is granted 14 months' leave from 18th July, 1916.
No. 1534 Pte. T. W. Hill is granted 12 months' leave from 10th July, 1916.
No. 1818 Pte. E. J. Edwards is granted 7 weeks' leave from 10th July, 1916.
No. 1528 Pte. W. Fraser is granted 14 days' leave from 4th August, 1916.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
The undermentioned member is raised to the "Proficient" rate of Engineer Pay, with effect from the 4th July, 1916:—Engine Driver, No. 1059 Spr. J. Weir.

MUSKETRY.

Trained men of the undermentioned units will fire Part 1 Annual Musketry Course at King's Park Range on the dates stated. Every man will bring 30 rounds ball to the Range which he will use in firing the six practices. On completion he will receive 30 rounds of ball in chargers in exchange for his six chargers with 30 empty cases. One officer of the unit firing will be present and Cpl. Grimes will attend each day.
July—Sunday, 23rd, Left Section M.G. Co.—9 a.m.
Saturday, 29th, Centre Section M.G. Co.—2.30 p.m.
Sunday, 30th, Civil Service Co.—9 a.m.

August—Saturday, 5th, Artillery Battery—2.30 p.m.
Sunday, 6th, Artillery Battery—9 a.m.
Saturday, 12th, Right Section M.G. Co.—2.30 p.m.
Sunday, 13th, Signalling Section—9 a.m.

Saturday, 10th, Engineer Co.—2.30 p.m.
Sunday, 20th, Engineer Co.—9 a.m.
Saturday, 26th, Scouts Co.—2.30 p.m.
Sunday, 27th, Scouts Co.—9 a.m.

GUARDS.
Provided that all the members of a guard are dressed alike, trousers and putties may be worn instead of shorts and putties.

PARADES.

Monday, 17th inst.:—
7 a.m.—Signalling Section "C" class on Cricket Ground.
7.15 a.m.—Scouts Co. Machine-Gun Section at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m.—Scouts Co. (Left half) on Cricket Ground.

Tuesday, 18th inst.:—
5.10 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co., M.G. practice at Kowloon Dock, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier 4.30 p.m.
5.30 p.m.—Left Section M.G. Co. extended order drill on Cricket Ground.
Civil Service Co. extended order drill on Cricket Ground. Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Cpl. Grimes. Stratcher Bearer Section at Headquarters. Signalling Section "A," "B" and "C" classes at R.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks. Mounted Section on Polo Ground.

Wednesday, 19th inst.:—
7 a.m.—Signalling Section "C" class on Cricket Ground.
7.15 a.m.—Scouts Co. M.G. Section at Headquarters.

Thursday, 20th inst.:—
5.15 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co.) at Headquarters under Cpl. Grimes.
5.30 p.m.—Mounted Section on Polo Ground. Signalling Section "A," "B" and "C" classes at R.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks.

Friday, 21st inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Defaulter's drill at Headquarters. Recruits Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters. Artillery Battery, 10 pr. B.L. gun drill at Gun Club Hill, Sergt. Bradley will attend. Hongkong residents fall in at Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, 5 p.m. Scouts Co. (Right half) on Cricket Ground.

Saturday, 22nd inst.:—
Sunday, 23rd inst.:—
9 a.m.—Left Section M.G. Co. musketry. Trained men Pt. 1, King's Park Range.

DETAIL.

On duty from 16th to 22nd inst.:—H.K.V.R.
Next for duty 23rd inst.—Scouts Co.
Next for duty 24th inst.—Scouts Co.
Next for duty 25th inst.—Scouts Co.
Next for duty 26th inst.—Centre Section M.G. Co.

Next for duty 27th inst.—Civil Service Company.
Next for duty 28th inst.—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.
Next for duty 29th inst.—Left Section M.G. Co.
Next for duty 30th August—Right Section M.G. Co.

Next for duty 31st August—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.
Next for duty 1st August—Scouts Co.
Next for duty 2nd August—Scouts Co.
Next for duty 3rd August—Scouts Co.
Next for duty 4th August—Scouts Co.
Next for duty 5th August—Centre Section M.G. Co.

Orderly Officer from 23rd to 29th inst.:—Lieut. Kennett.
Next for duty 30th to 12th August—Lieut. Weall.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

THE "TAKESHIMA-MARU"

REFLOATED.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Takeshima-maru*, which recently stranded off Mitsuishi, in the Inland Sea, has been successfully refloated, though it was reported at one time that she was in danger of breaking up. After temporary repairs she was taken to the Mitsubishi Dock at Hyogo, where she will undergo a thorough overhaul.

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Steamer.	Arrive from Hongkong Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
SSHA "	in port	19th July, at 3 P.M.
LAN "	4th Aug.	"

Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout the Cabin in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares and through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Reduced Fares and through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
TELEPHONE NO. 35. AGENTS.
14th July, 1916.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS
CHINWA, British str., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

DEPARTURES
ALHANA, British str., for Chingwantao.
DAEWENT, British str., for Wakamatsu.
HITACHI MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
NIPPON MARU, Jap. str., for Australia.
OTAWA MARU, Jap. str., for Fochow.
SHANTUNG, British str., for Shanghai.
SALAMIS, British str., for Moji.
SHUNHONG, Chinese str., for Quinhon.
TAGA MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.
WOSANG, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS
ARRIVED.
Per *Chinwa*, from Manila, for Hongkong, Mr. Strickland.
Per *Nikko Maru*, from Japan, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. S. West and child, Mr. S. Yamaguchi, Mr. S. Hattori, Mr. H. Yamaguchi, Mr. T. Kubota, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Aikin, Mr. I. Nakazawa, and Mr. T. Shibuya.
Per *Hitachi Maru*, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Still, Mr. E. L. Rep and 2 children, Mr. H. C. Steele, Prince Sengka, Mr. M. C. Patipat, Mr. P. C. Hattori, Mr. M. L. C. Suiwongse, Mr. P. Arthachinta, Mr. W. M. Baker, Mr. T. Satake, and Mr. F. Stroomman.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The str. *Bentomond* from Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this port on the 12th instant, and may be expected to arrive here or about the 19th instant.
The str. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai on Friday, the 14th instant, at 9.30 a.m., left Shanghai same day, at 8 p.m.

VESSLS EXPECTED.
P. & O. STEAMERS.
The str. *Novara* left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant, p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 16th instant, at about noon.
The str. *Savaii* left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., a.m., and is due here on the 17th instant, at about daylight.

RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPPH TOILET WATER



Beware of imitations.

RIGAUD & Co. PERFORMERS 8, rue Vivienne, 8 Paris-France

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

ALL TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE PROPRIETORS. THE ONLY GENUINE THERAPION IS THE ONE WITH THE TRADE MARK OF A MAN IN A TUNIC.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING						
To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island - Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1", nearest Hongkong "2", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4", together with the number denoting the section.						
SECTIONS.						
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office.	2. From Harbour Master's Office to Black Pier.	3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.			
DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & NO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	S. Nishimura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SYDNEY	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	1	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	NOVIA	Brit. str.	1	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
MADEIRA & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS	SAKAKI	Brit. str.	1	Charbonnel	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & MARSHALLS via PORTS	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1	T. Yamaguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.C., & SINGAPORE via KENILWORTH, & MEXICO MARU	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1	E. Hent	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	AMERICAN	Brit. str.	1	T. H. Robinson	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI	AMERICAN	Brit. str.	1	W. Dixon Hopcraft	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI	AMERICAN	Brit. str.	1	S. Robinson	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	AMERICAN	Brit. str.	1	A. J. Hall	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	AMERICAN	Brit. str.	1	S. Robinson	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	AMERICAN	Brit. str.	1	E. C. Gambrell	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	AMERICAN	Brit. str.	1	K. Yoshikawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	AMERICAN	Brit. str.	1	T. H. Robinson	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	AMERICAN	Brit. str.	1	W. Dixon Hopcraft	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR:—In your report of yesterday's Council Meeting I am reported to have said, when criticising the Tobacco Bill, that the Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the Bill.

In justice to the Chamber and myself I must explain that what I actually said was that the Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the "principle of retrospective taxation" in the Bill, which they consider grossly unjust.

A further error has crept into the report of my interpellation to H.E. The Governor's statement that the "Chamber" entirely supports this taxation. It is true that the "Chamber," on being consulted, approved such taxation in their letter to the Government of the 23rd May, but the approval is qualified by the statement "if the Government is of opinion that further taxation is necessary," which is not proved.

At that period of the debate the necessity had not been proved by any declared deficit in the budget which had to be made up, nor has it yet been, save for a general allusion to deferred Public Works.

While writing I desire to add that, whatever impression may have been gained by H.E. the Governor from the delegates of the meeting held by the unofficial members of both Councils, no thought of recommending increased taxation for ordinary purposes of revenue was ever in our minds.

The meeting was held to consider the practicality of sending a direct war contribution to the Home Government from this Colony and for no other purpose. It was agreed to recommend one, and in saying that I hope it will yet be forthcoming. I believe that I express the ardent wish of the British residents of this Colony.

The tax on Tobacco was one method recommended for this purpose.

Thanking you to make the corrections in the "Hansard" report.—I am, yours faithfully,

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1916.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR:—Can the Government imagine for one moment that the answers given yesterday to the questions on the Nursing Staff will convince or satisfy anyone?

The condition of affairs at the Government Civil Hospital is too well known to many in the Colony, and it would seem to be sufficiently well known at Home to prevent Sisters from coming out to such conditions. And who can blame them? The present staff of Sisters on their best and manage to get through somehow, but it is absolutely impossible for them to do what should be done and it is not fair to either nurses, patients, or to British prestige.

The new Government seem to regard the Nursing Sisters as machines with no rights or feelings. No consideration is shown them. They are overworked and overlooked.

Owing to the "exigencies of the service" short leave can seldom be obtained, some of the Sisters having done 4 years without any leave at all—if they are ill they go on duty just the same—as it means double duty for one of the others if they are absent. At the end of four years trying work they cannot make arrangements for leave or count on getting it; again, owing to the "exigencies of the service." Many of them are not fit to go on with their work after four years without a rest in a trying climate. The Sisters who come out not knowing the conditions of the Hospital struggle through their agreement of three years and resign, others resign after a few months and all give a report of how they found things in Hongkong on their return Home. No wonder there is no one eager to join such a service.

From the attitude of the Government towards the Hospital it would seem to be a black spot not to be enquired into, and to be taken as little notice of as possible. If the Government would take as much trouble to find out what is really wrong as they take to try and prove there is nothing wrong, something might be done to improve the present unhappy state of things. It would seem they do not want to know the truth.

How different things are at Home, where Queen Mary takes an active interest in all hospitals and Nurses, and Queen Alexandra called personally to enquire after a matron who was ill, and was the first to see her when she was convalescent.

I wonder what they would think could they see our Civil Hospital in Hongkong? "B" Block, for instance! where one Sister attends 60 patients, and where those patients are limited to a change of clothing once a week, because the washing bill must be kept down at any cost. No wonder visitors feel faint before they are half through.

The Hospital is run on lines of false economy and is a sorry example of western methods.

The building itself is in the most unsavoury part of the town—out of sight, out of mind—in the midst of noise and fish smells. The Colony is rich and flourishing and so many improvements have been made. We have a new Law Courts, a new Post Office, a University, a Railway Station, Motor Roads and Fanling, an Institute for Women and large sums of money collected for the sick and suffering goes from bad to worse, and is a disgrace to a British Colony.—Yours faithfully,

"INDIGNANT."

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES.

NEED FOR GREATER CO-OPERATION.

AN IMPERIAL RED CROSS DAY TO BE HELD.

A meeting of the general committee of the Hongkong War Charities Fund was held at the Council Chamber yesterday, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., presiding, in the absence of H.E. the Governor, over a satisfactory attendance.

The Chairman explained that as the meeting had been fixed for the previous day, but had to be postponed until that day. His Excellency had a previous engagement for that day, and was therefore unable to be present. A statement had been prepared by the Governor which he had intended to make at the meeting, and in his absence he (the Chairman) would read it. The statement was as follows:—Gentlemen, before moving the resolutions which I am going to put before you I would like to remind you, and the public, of the objects I had in view when I established the War Charities Fund and appointed a large and representative Committee to the charge of it. These objects were threefold. First, that there should be one fund and one organization so as to avoid a multiplicity of separate funds and a consequent waste of effort; secondly, that what I called the "darning" of a generous public should be avoided. I desired that there should be one Central Fund to which donors or subscribers could make their donations or subscriptions and that when they had done so they would be protected from being pressed for further donations and subscriptions to a number of small funds. Thirdly, that in giving to one Central Fund the smallest donor or subscriber could feel that he was assisting an organization which by reason of its size could usefully employ even the smallest subscription to large and really useful purposes. This Committee's first object was to seek some large central object to which to devote the major portion of the fund, and it was specially desired to associate the name of the Colony with that object. Unfortunately it took some time to make the necessary arrangements for such an object, and the delay has led to misunderstanding, and in the meantime the purposes we had in view of unifying effort and of stopping the multiplicity of appeals have rather been lost sight of. Our main object now is the support of the Hospital for officers and men of the Royal Flying Corps to which we have promised to subscribe £10,000 a year for the duration of the war. The name of Hongkong will, as you know, be associated with this Hospital. We are also desirous of supporting other objects the names of which are set out in the resolution and donors and subscribers can, if they wish, earmark their donations and subscriptions for any one or more of these objects, or for any other objects connected with the war.

But I have said we deprecate creating a multiplicity of objects. As for the selection of Funds in the resolution, it is impossible at once for us to deal with all the appeals made, and a selection has been made of those for the moment apparently most in need and where the immediate application of the subscriptions can be most easily traced. The selection as made is quite as large as we can usefully deal with just now; an extended list would thin out our subscriptions to each one too much; but of course the list can in future be extended if funds allow. The list appears to be wide enough to cover all practical sympathies, and should make earmarking to a large extent unnecessary. I hope that the purposes of the War Charities Fund have been made quite clear in what I have said, and that the public will give their cordial support. Concerning the Local Charities Resolution, the output of the working parties here has grown to such dimensions that it would seem a convenience to them if they were relieved of all the separate buying involved; and at the same time with such a large expenditure of subscribed money the Committee ought to be in closer touch with the expenditure, and to be able, where necessary, to co-ordinate the work. The new resolution will in no way cramp any party that desires to avail itself of the advantages offered by the Committee; it only means that any working party can apply to the Committee for the free issue of materials, and so be saved some trouble. The details of the machinery await the formation of the Sub-Committee; they will be published later.

Mr. Sharp said that in illustration and confirmation of the first point which the Governor made, he would refer those present to the letter which the Hon. Mr. Hallifax wrote to the Press on the day the War Charities Fund was established, and which stated the objects which the Governor outlined at the meeting. He thought, also, it would be within the recollection of members that at that meeting the Governor made use of a phrase which was a very apt one when he said that it was the intention that the fund should be a reservoir out of which the various funds should be supplied. Mr. Sharp then proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—That the Executive Committee be authorised in their discretion to make allocations of funds in hand beyond those reasonably required for the Hongkong Hospital for the Royal Flying Corps, Bryanston Square, London, among (for the present) the following objects:—Local Working Parties; M.C.A. Hut Fund; Homes for Sailors and Soldiers Blinded in the War; The Star and Garter Hospital; Officers Families Fund; Red Cross; Pipe and Tobacco and Cigarettes Funds; with further authority to subscribe in their discretion a sum not exceeding \$200 to any other object not included in the above list.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp seconded, and in doing so remarked that he would like to say that all the private funds should be merged into a central fund, and then it would ultimately redound to the credit of the Colony as a hand-

some sum raised for charities during the war. In the past the Fund had, to a certain extent, lost a certain amount of money which had been subscribed to funds outside. The effect of the resolution would be to widen its scope in order to embrace a very wide field of war charities. He hoped that the Executive Committee in allocating the sums would be generous to the various funds which were named in the resolution. He understood that there was quite a considerable sum in hand and there was little fear of the ultimate object being in any way crippled by the addition, and he was perfectly certain that the generous public would subscribe the necessary funds.

The resolution was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

The Chairman, referring to the remarks made by Mr. Holyoak, said, with regard to the finances, that they had £25,000 in England already for the purposes of the hospital, and they had \$72,000 odd in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, subscriptions were flowing in all the time, and no doubt they would continue to flow in. Perhaps, also, they might be accelerated to such an extent that they might be able to increase their donations and enlarge the list of objects to which they were subscribing.

LOCAL WORKING PARTIES.

The Chairman then proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:—That the Executive Committee be authorised to undertake the purchase of materials for local working parties, and that Lady May be asked to preside over a small Sub-Committee of ladies for the purpose. The resolution of April 18th, so far as concerns the purchase of materials by Local Working Parties is cancelled for orders placed after this date.

The Chairman explained that at the present time the various work parties ordered anything they required and the accounts were sent in to the Committee. It had been found that that was by no means the best policy, and so it had been decided to have a small sub-committee to deal with this. The sub-committee would see to the ordering of material and also deal with the accounts, which in some instances had reached quite substantial figures.

The Rev. Mr. J. K. Macdonald seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

OUR DAY.

The Chairman read the following cable which was sent by Lord Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society, to the Governor:—"I have the honour to inform you that the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John are once more proposing to appeal throughout the Empire by street and other collections upon 'Our Day,' which has been fixed for nineteenth October. The money received will be devoted entirely to our wounded soldiers and sailors from home and overseas at the various seats of war. The generous response which we received last year from all parts of the King's dominions encourages us to hope that the constantly increased demands for our help may be met by a corresponding increase of generosity throughout the Empire. We shall be grateful to you if you will assist our work by organising an appeal and sending the proceeds to us for our sick and wounded at the front. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly communicate the contents of this telegram to your Ministers and recommend the proposal to their favourable consideration. Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra are giving us their gracious patronage, and I trust that you will also be able to see your way to help us in the same splendid manner as you did last year." Speaking with regard to this the Chairman said that the views of the Executive Committee were subject to the decision of that meeting, that they should recognise the day, and that they should not be anything better than to have a concert in the Gardens, which proved such a success last year, and resulted in a substantial sum of money. It was not proposed to make any special appeal, but it would be open for anybody to earmark money for the purpose. Already Sugar Refinery had been earmarked for the Red Cross, but it was not the idea of the Executive Committee to bring any special pressure to bear on the public to subscribe inasmuch as the Red Cross was already on their list, but they thought they should recognise the day and hold a concert on the same lines as last year, and he moved that that should be done.

Dr. Haywood seconded, and said he hoped the Press would make it clear, by indicating in that connection that the Red Cross would benefit to a greater extent by subscriptions being earmarked for a longer period than it would if they were earmarked for a single day.

The resolution to celebrate "Our Day" was unanimously carried.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held yesterday at the office of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. Mr. F. Maitland presided, and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. E. J. Chapman (directors), Messrs. M. S. Northcott, D. K. Moss, and A. D. Gee (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts to 31st May last have been in your hands for some time, and I will adopt the usual course and read them as read.

At the outbreak of the war, our business had a severe setback, but I am pleased to state that we have made slow, steady progress ever since, and if we continue to do so, as I expect we shall, the future should show better results. With a carry forward of \$2,342.21 we have \$11,416.03 to deal with, and your Directors recommend the following appropriations:—

Pay a dividend of 8 per cent. \$ 5,000.00
Write off machinery 1,750.22
Write off buildings 1,725.33
Write off steam launch 500.00
Carry forward to new account 2,401.48

\$11,416.03

We are considering some improvements with a view to accelerate the progress of the work and every economy is being studied consistent with good results at the laundry. I would again refer to the manager, Mr. Gee, and the comptroller, who have given their strict attention to the interests of the Company.

I have now the pleasure to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. M. S. Northcott seconded, and there being no questions, the resolution as proposed and seconded was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. D. K. Moss, seconded by Mr. Gee, the re-election of Mr. E. J. Chapman as a director was carried, and on the proposition of Mr. Northcott, seconded by Mr. D. K. Moss, the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditor at a remuneration of \$100 was passed.

The report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1916, showed that the profit on working account was \$13,093.72, against \$13,142.09 last year, and the balance at credit of profit and loss \$11,416.03.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION IN SHANGHAI.

COMMITTEE RESIGN EN BLOC.

The committee of the Charity Organization in Shanghai recently resigned in consequence of the action of the Municipal Council in withholding the appropriation of \$15,000 asked for the work of the year. This appropriation was refused after a special committee had reported against it. The *Municipal Gazette* says:—

"The Council, having formed its judgment upon the report of the special committee, questions whether the funds, \$15,000, requested by the Organization Committee, are requisite for ordinary poor relief and has arrived at a view that the activities of the Organization Committee have extended in scope apparently beyond the subjects originally held in view. The work of organization in preventing duplication and in operating an employment bureau, which were the primary functions of the committee as originally proposed to the rate-payers, are, however, in the Council's opinion, of obvious advantage, and should be continued if possible and an arrangement whereby another society shall temporarily continue the work is accordingly under consideration."

In reply to the letter notifying the committee that their appropriation had been refused, Mr. E. I. Ezra, one of the committee, wrote:—

"The present members of my committee, being convinced that the necessary funds cannot be obtained by voluntary subscriptions, feel that the only course open to them is to tender their resignation to the Council. They will, however, gladly give such information as they possess to any new committee which the Council may appoint."

Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, acting secretary of the council, replied:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 21 and in reply thereto to state that the Council regrets the difference of view which have become manifest as to the principal objects of the committee's institution, as to what funds are necessary to enable them to be carried out, and as to the source from which such funds should be obtained. Nevertheless, I am directed to convey to the committee an assurance that those of its activities which the Council recognizes to be within the statements upon which the rate-payers originally permitted the grant, have been watched with profoundly appreciative interest, and that the possibility of their cessation is contemplated with regret."

"I am directed to convey to you an expression of the members' earnest hope that the committee will withhold its resignation, and endeavour to continue its original work of organizing the charitable efforts of the several local societies, and of operating an employment bureau, with the added supervision of the casual ward or work shelter. To enable this to be done the Council would not hesitate to authorize a proportionate increase in the grant of \$15,000 for the remainder of the year."

Mr. Ezra made it plain that the committee would accept no compromise in the following words:—"In reply I have to inform you that my committee are unanimously and firmly of the opinion that as it is practically impossible to obtain sufficient support from private subscriptions, their work under these conditions, without funds to relieve cases not otherwise provided for, is impossible and consequently regret that their decision to wind up the organization must take effect."

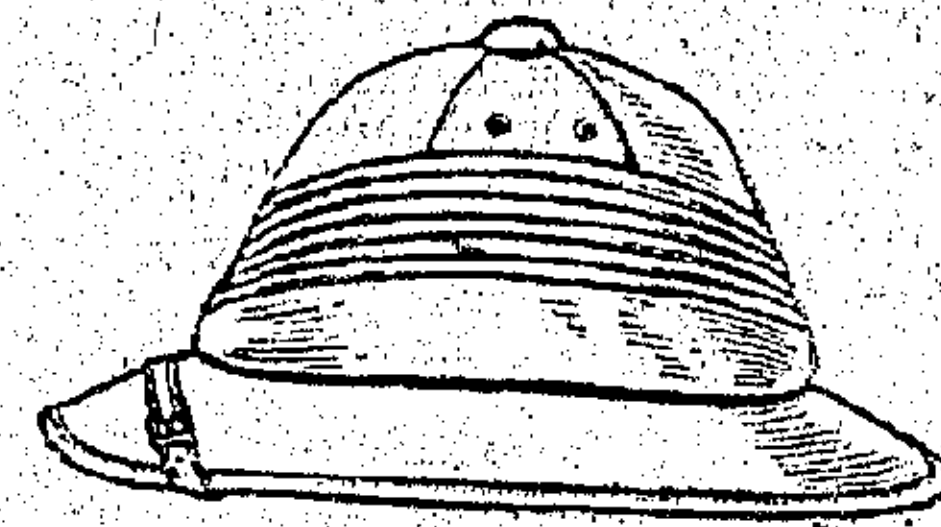
INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

LIGHT WEIGHT
SUN HATS
UNBREAKABLE
SUN AND RAIN PROOF.
WHITE DIBBL ON CORN
AS ILLUSTRATION
\$8.00 and \$12.00 each.



BRITISH MADE
WHITE CANVAS
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
AS ILLUSTRATIONS
All Sizes \$7.50 per pair.
STOCKED ALSO WITHOUT TOE CAPS.

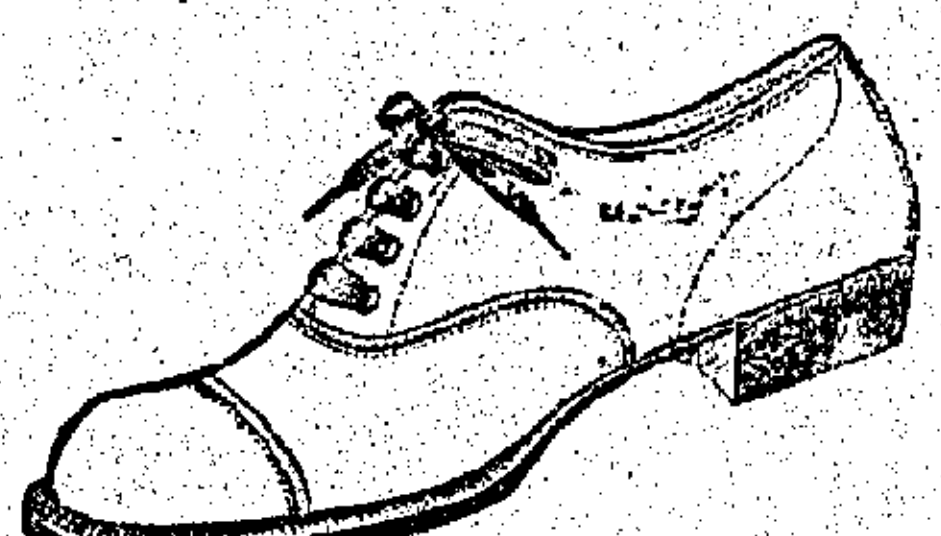


"OAKMORE"
(ENGLISH MADE)

BROWN SHOES
FOR HARD WEAR

"WALK-OVER"
(AMERICAN MADE)

BROWN SHOES
\$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.50
per pair.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.			
Single Fare by Night Steamer	Return	(available also for return by day steamer)	\$6.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	Return		\$4.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 15th JULY, 1916.			
8 a.m. HONAM	10 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	6 p.m. KINSHAN.
SUNDAY, 16th JULY, 1916.			
10 p.m. FATSHAN.			6 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

8.8. TAISHAN, 7000 tons, S.S. HUT TAI, 1000 tons, 1651.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, and at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th JULY, 1916.

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 p.m. (Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.)

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

8.8. HAI NAM, 538 tons, and S.S. KANING, 568 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every alternate Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Home trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINZAN and SANDI. These vessels have electric cabins, smoking saloons and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Bank of China.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE.

KEYMER, SON & CO. (Import Dept.) Whitechapel, London. Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1814.

J & S

JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKY

unequalled for flavour and purity. Guaranteed to be

PURE POT STILL WHISKY

Famous for over 100 years.

John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Distillers, Distillers to H.M. The King.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

RUBBER, TEA, and COFFEE Concessions in Sumatra and Java, about 2,000 acres each concession, healthy climate, and guaranteed good prospects.
For further particulars write to—
J. G. FLENETRA,
4, Telegraph Street,
Singapore, Straits Settlements. [911]

FOR SALE.

ONE 3/4 IN. NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM ROOK DRILL complete with Numerous Spares, also ONE STEEL VERTICAL TUBE BOLLER, with all Fittings, Working Pressure 80 lbs. per square inch, mounted on trolley.
For full particulars apply—
GILMAN & Co. [896]

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of the late FERGUS GRAHAM KELL, deceased.

ALL CREDITORS and others having Claims against the Estate of the above deceased are requested to send them to me, the Undersigned, on or before the first day of August, 1916.

E. THOMAS,
Administrator of the above Estate.
Care of BORN & Co.,
Amoy, China, 10th July, 1916. [895]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 21st July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 14th July, to FRIDAY, the 21st July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1916. [890]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE and HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [895]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 23.30 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1916, at rate of 2 1/2 per Dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th August, 1916, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st July, to SATURDAY, 12th August, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [894]

CLEARANCE SALE.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
(In Liquidation).
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

GOLD, Silver and Nickel Lever Watches of English, American and Swiss manufacture.

Gold and Gem Jewellery.
Surveying and Nautical Instruments.
Nautical Books,
etc., etc., etc.

40% discount off pre-war prices for CASH ONLY.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1916. [897]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. ROENSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
HINSHAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [894]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION. Every convenience.
Apply—
SELECT.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [903]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 15th instant, commencing at 2.45 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1916. [903]

TENDERS FOR SOFT BREAD, BISCUIT AND RICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of Soft Bread, Biscuit and Rice for H.M. Navy, for a period of 8 months from the 1st of August next, will be received at the Office of the Rear Admiral, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, 17th July next. Conditions and Tender Forms can be obtained from the Victualling Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Kowloon.
The right is reserved to decline the lowest or any Tender.
J. W. STEEL,
Asst. Victualling Store Officer i/c.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1916. [891]

WANTED.

A JUNIOR EUROPEAN CLERK for Mercantile Office.
Apply—
Box No. 13,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1916. [904]

SWATOW.

WANTED: GOOD ACCOMMODATION for Married Couple in British Family; Large Room, &c. Liberal Terms.
Apply—
"J."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[890]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mei Lun Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Regulatory No.	Facility	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Frontage on Mei Lun Street, 100 feet	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	1,000	10,000

Hongkong, 8th July, 1916. [892]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
On TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at the Tovo Kisen KAISHA's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Skorr & Co's Godown), Kennedy Town.

SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR AND FURNITURE,
ex s.s. "CHUYO MARU,"
Comprising:—
Leather-Covered Armchairs, Revolving Saloon Chairs on Iron Frames, Wooden Folding Chairs, Nickel-plated Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bunk Frames and Mattresses, Patent Folding Washstands, Oak Writing and Centre Tables, Mirrors, Coloured Glass Windows, Mattresses, Rugs and Carpets, etc., etc.

Catalogue on application.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [899]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sale Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following very desirable residential Property at the Peak:
situate in Chamberlain Road, 100 yards from the Peak Tram Station and adjoining the Peak Hotel.
Being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 75, and known by the name of "TREVERBYN."
The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,004 square feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [892]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
691

TO LET.

A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE at No. 19, Kennedy Road East; Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Outhouses Complete.
Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Vaux Road Central. [836]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
685

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[87]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[518]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road. [811]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings [890]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[622]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSEEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. [572]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
21, WONG NEE-CHONG ROAD.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST-END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.
TO-NIGHT.
9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera & Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal—"To Night's the Night."
9.15 p.m.—"The Palladium" at Kowloon.

Monday, 17th July—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Tuesday, 18th July—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Ship's Gear and Furniture at T.K.K. and Scott & Co's Godowns, by Mr. Geo. P. Lambert.

Wednesday, 19th July—
Noon—The "Dover" Steamer Co. Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.
12.15 p.m.—The "Phaenax" Steamer Co. Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

TAI YEUK FONG

HAIR WASH.

AN ELEGANT TOILET

REQUISITE

which

COMBINES THE PROPERTIES

of a

RESTORER, POMADE AND

HAIR WASH.

We have just received the follow-

ing Order from—

PICKERING, YORKS, England.

Please send me Six Large Bottles

of your TAI YEUK FONG HAIR

WASH.

(Signed) J.W.T.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 16.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1916.

THE POLICY OF PROCRASTIN-TINATION.

THE meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon was of exceptional interest. As anticipated, the official majority voted in *blue* against the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK's motion for suppressing enemy trade-marks registered in the Colony and making it a criminal offence thereafter to use them or any imitation of them. The Government did not venture to discuss the merits of the proposal; it contented itself with the plea that the question was of an international character, and, therefore, one with which it was not competent to deal; that the time was inopportune for discussing it; and that it would be presumptuous to approach the Imperial Government on the subject. Only the first of these arguments deserves any serious consideration, and that loses much of its force when it is remembered that every Ordinance passed in this Colony is subject to the veto of His Majesty acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. To say that the present is not the moment for considering problems relating to trade after the war is either to admit ignorance of that which is engaging earnest attention at Home or to pass condemnation upon it. As long ago as January last the President of the Board of Trade stated clearly in the House of Commons that he was "not prepared to wait until peace was declared" before taking steps to prevent Germany from waging an economic war against her neighbours. "Peace," he added, "might come very much sooner than some of us expect and we are not going to be taken unawares." A request has been made that we should not allow any of our commercial treaties to stand in our way. So far as the treaties with Germany and Austria are concerned they are non-existent. When the war broke

out they came to an end, and history cannot go on when the war is over exactly at the same point. Since those words were uttered, the representatives of the Dominions in London have repeatedly urged the need of preparedness. Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies have passed resolutions setting forth the lines upon which, in their opinion, the Government should proceed; and an Economic Conference of the Allies has been convened in Paris. As the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., pointed out, the action of this Colony in giving an unusually wide definition of the term "alien enemy" in an Ordinance which was passed in November, 1914, was recently cited by the *Journal* of the Society of Comparative Legislation as an example of the alertness and thoroughness of the Colonies in coping, by means of legislation, with dangers to the common weal. If a lead could be given then why not now? His EXCELLENCY complained that the Government received very little credit for its action at the time, but it was surely not entitled to much, if, as he seemed to imply, it merely carried out instructions received from the Colonial Office. The official attitude towards Mr. HOLYOAK's motion will not, of course, prevent the matter from being taken further, but if all such questions have to be raised at Home through other channels, it only serves to emphasise how unrepresentative of the community our local Government is and to justify the claim for reform. If it is the duty of the Colonies, as the Governor says, to assist the British Government by all the means in their power, that seems to us to east upon them the responsibility of placing their special and intimate knowledge of local conditions at the service of the State, which otherwise must be at a disadvantage in shaping its policy. As the current issue of *The British Chamber of Commerce Journal*, published in Shanghai, points out: "The Regulations that came into force on July 28th, 1915, which effectually stopped German activities in trading with British productions, were brought about largely by the insistent claims made by British merchants in China that as much of this trade as was handled by Germans before the war would pass into British hands, and would not suffer diminution by the change. Events have justified the British merchants' claims, and unquestionably many cloths, previously run under German-owned trade-marks, are now being run under British-owned ones. The German marks, however, are not dead, and if the war were to finish to-morrow they could be revived in a day."

THE TOBACCO TAXES.

WHATEVER defence may be offered for the Government's action in connection with the Enemy Trade Marks question, it is difficult to find an adequate excuse for the haste with which it rushed through the Tobacco duties. In principle it is, no doubt, right that if the Colony stands in need of money it should raise it by a tax upon luxuries rather than upon necessities. But even when that is conceded there remains much legitimate cause for adverse criticism. In the first place, we should like to know the purpose for which the additional revenue is required. In reply to questions from the unofficial members—who, in common with the rest of the community, were under the impression that the new Liquor Duties would meet the deficit for the current financial year—the Governor intimated that more money was required for Public Works. His EXCELLENCY, however, did not indicate the nature of those works, and it therefore seems pertinent to observe that in this time of stress it is the duty of the Government to set an example of economy and to refrain from embarking upon any costly new projects. If we are ever to follow the patriotic example set by other Crown Colonies in making special contribution towards the cost of the war, it is obviously desirable that we should husband our resources as far as possible. Apart from that consideration, however, we consider that the unofficial members have just cause for complaint in the fact that they were given so little time to study the details of the measure. In this connection we should hardly feel inclined to accept the Fiji Islands, or any other Islands in the backwaters of civilisation, as a model to be copied by this Colony. All that Mr. POLLOCK and Mr. HOLYOAK asked was that the passage of the Bill should be delayed for a fortnight, but this was refused on the ground that it would be

playing into the hands of the dealer and merchant. As, however, the Bill is retrospective, it is difficult to follow this line of argument. In any case, it was freely whispered in the Colony a week or more ago that a Tobacco Tax was to be imposed and that the necessary legislation would be introduced at this meeting. Anybody who knows anything of Hongkong will readily understand the impossibility of keeping a knowledge of such matters from those most concerned. In these circumstances there was little or nothing to lose and much to gain by properly debating the clauses of the Bill. Mr. POLLOCK pointed out some of the minor objections to the measure, and doubtless with more opportunity of studying it at leisure he would have discovered others. For instance, we believe it will be found in practice that the incidence of the new taxation is most unjust. Take the case of Turkish cigarettes, which are to be taxed at the rate of 70 cents per lb., irrespective of their value. The poorer classes, for whom such cigarettes are made at a cost of 910 per thousand, will pay just as much in taxation as the well-to-do who smoke brands sold at 350 per thousand, while the relative increase in price will, of course, be far greater. Again, we understand that in the case of some brands no increase of price will be made, and the amount of the tax will therefore come out of the profits of the retailer. It would be interesting to know what sum this taxation is expected to yield and what is the estimated cost of its collection.

A mail for Europe and Siberia closes to-morrow at 9 a.m.

The third Gymkhana meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will take place at Happy Valley this afternoon.

We are advised by the Colonial Secretary that information has been received to the effect that the Government of Burma has declared Hongkong free from plague.

At a recent First Aid Examination held under the auspices of St. John Ambulance Association the following Candidates were successful in qualifying for Certificates:—A. Morris, H. W. Ray, and Lenny Sui-sung. Dr. Koy was the Hon. Lecturer, and Dr. G. H. Thomas acted as Hon. Examiner.

POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Two Chinese charged two Indian policemen at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday with assault.

The first defendant said he saw complainant running and stopped him and asked where he was going. Complainant became very abusive and called him "an Indian devil."

The second complainant said he was struck with a stick which was broken, and which he showed to the Sergeant at the Police Station.

The Sergeant in charge of the case said this was a deliberate lie; he had never seen the stick.

Defendants, who said they were not allowed to carry sticks, were discharged.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL

DISMISSAL.

CASE AGAINST ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY STRUCK OUT.

In the Summary Court yesterday the action of Hunt & Co. Asiatic Petroleum Company was mentioned. This is an action in which the plaintiff, who was an employee of the defendant Company, claimed £1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Grist, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff when the case was previously before the Court, informed the Acting Puisne Judge that he had received no further instructions from his client. He was thus without any instructions.

The case was accordingly struck off the list, and plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

RESIDENCE ABROAD CLEARED UP.

We are glad to note Mr. McKenna's statement in the House of Commons, says *The Times*, that exemption of British as well as foreign residents abroad from income-tax on Exchequer Bonds is to be cleared of all ambiguity by an amendment to the Finance Bill. As this exemption was originally worded it applied to anybody who was "neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom." The unfortunate use of the technical legal word "domicile" led to the Inland Revenue authorities insisting on a declaration that the holder of the bond had abandoned all intention of ever returning to make his home in this country. This was, no doubt, in strict accordance with the legal test for an abandonment of the domicile of origin, namely, that there was no longer the *animus revertendi*. But it was fatal to Anglo-Indian investors and others who could not say that they would never return to England to live. Nor could such an extreme test be considered reasonable, since the currency of the bonds is only five years. The reference to "domicile" is now to be dropped, and anyone "not ordinarily resident" in the United Kingdom will be exempted.

THE WAR.

"BATTLE OF THE WOODS." BRITISH CLOSE TO ENEMY'S SECOND LINE.

ALLIES' MILITARY SITUATION.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

*FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELS.

ENEMY RAIDS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, July 13th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that there are heavy artillery duels and fighting in certain sectors, but the situation everywhere is unchanged.

Attempted raids on our trenches to the west of Wytchate and south of La Bassée Canal were driven off.

Our aeroplanes, despite unfavourable weather, are constantly active over the German lines, where all attacks on them were driven off.

TRONE'S WOOD.

MOST OBSTINATE STRUGGLE OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 13th.

A French correspondent says that the battle of Trone's Wood is probably the bloodiest and most obstinate struggle of the war. The wood is a mass of trenches, and was full of Germans. The British launched a brilliant attack, which carried most of the wood, and then the Germans furiously counter-attacked several times. When the British yielded ground, a Colonel turned back, and, shaking his fist, said: "Wait, gentlemen, you will soon hear from us." Then the British batteries opened up, followed by another charge, headed by the Colonel who had shaken his fist. A terrible battle ensued, during which the Germans were reinforced. Finally, after a six hours' sweating hand-to-hand fight, the British neatly trapped the Germans by advancing in crescent formation; the horns, closing in, forcing the enemy to run to escape annihilation.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

BRITISH CLOSE TO ENEMY'S SECOND LINE.

LONDON, July 13th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, in describing the battles for Mametz Wood and Contalmaison, emphasises their extraordinary desperate character and the almost appalling formidable character of the defences. He says:—Both places are literally honeycombed with Bosche-packed dugouts, the inmates of which remained hidden till we entered and then poured out, dragging machine-guns and bags full of bombs in their wake. Innumerable individual sectional combats of a most fierce and bloody character ensued before the places were finally in our hands. The capture of Mametz Wood brings the British, at this point, within three hundred yards of the front trench of the enemy's second line.

"BATTLE OF THE WOODS."

LONDON, July 14th.

The chief characteristic of the fighting at Mametz Wood and Contalmaison has been the determined effort of the British to take and hold a number of copes and small forests between the first and second German lines, hence the engagements have been called the "Battle of the Woods." Of these Trone's Wood constantly changed hands. It was christened by the Tommies "Hellhole Wood." It was originally a dense copse, but has been so frequently shelled that cover is now impossible. The Germans, when the original possessors, never fortified it, and thus it was easy to concentrate an annihilating shellfire on its occupants. But the wood no longer hinders the development of the British advance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MILITARY SITUATION FAVOURABLE CHANGE PRODUCED BY OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, July 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that a great and, he thought he was entitled to say, very favourable change had been produced in the military situation by the Allies' offensive, which was only beginning. It required for success a great and continuous supply of munitions, of which we had ample at present—(cheers)—but the daily consumption was enormous. He therefore appealed to the patriotism of the workers and the public generally to postpone holidays in order that the attack so brilliantly begun might be carried to a triumphant conclusion.

The Government would see that the holidays were merely postponed and not abandoned. August Bank Holiday would be suspended by proclamation. Mr. Asquith further said that no greater service could be rendered by the workers to the Army than by giving the latter encouragement, and the enemy discouragement, by the certain knowledge that the present intensity of the bombardment, as well as that of the assault, would be continued indefinitely if necessary. (Cheers.)

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, July 13th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that Germany had denied that she had not recognised her obligations to feed the British prisoners in the Ruhleben Camp, and that she had threatened to prohibit parcels and reduce their rations if we reduced the rations of the German prisoners. Germany indicated that she was willing to release the British prisoners if we released all German prisoners, but Great Britain could not agree to exchange 26,000 Germans for 4,000 British prisoners. Great Britain would press for an exchange of civilians over fifty and those unfit over forty-five, and for the interned and working 19,000. "Autumn prisoners" of our supplies of munitions and for such freely free to retaliate if necessary.

Y.M.C.A. WAR WORK.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, July 13th.

His Majesty the King has written to Mr. John James Virgo, General Secretary of the London Central Young Men's Christian Association, who is going on a special mission to the Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies, asking him to convey to the Christian Associations and Organisations of those countries, His Majesty's congratulations on their successful work during the war.

NEW DUTCH WAR CREDIT

THE HAGUE, July 13th.

A Bill authorising an extraordinary war credit of 75,000,000 florins has been introduced in the second Chamber.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT PLACED IN MINORITY.

AMSTERDAM, July 13th.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Bulgarian Government has been placed in a minority owing to the defection of Stambulovists.

DUTCH COTTON.

LONDON, July 13th.

Router learns that Great Britain has asked the Netherlands Overseas Trust to prevent the export of cotton goods from Holland to neutral countries.

POSTPONEMENT OF HOLIDAYS.

LONDON, July 13th.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that, owing to war needs, the Government proposed to postpone all holidays until such time as might be announced. Negotiations with the workers of all trades on this subject were proceeding.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD LANSDOWNE AND MR. REDMOND.

LONDON, July 13th.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply to Mr. Redmond's manifesto, says that he believes that he (Lord Lansdowne) represented the views of the Government in the statement which he made.

LABOUR BANQUET TO OVER- SEAS REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, July 13th.

The Labour Members of Parliament gave a banquet in honour of the Dominions representatives, over which Mr. Henderson presided.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

BRITAIN'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, July 13th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Cecil said that the terms of the Russo-Japanese Treaty were communicated to Great Britain by Japan, confidentially, before publication. Great Britain thereupon expressed great satisfaction to Japan and Russia. Otherwise, there had been no communication between Great Britain, Japan or Russia.

THE LATE EARL KITCHENER. NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND.

LONDON, July 13th.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a Kitchener National Memorial Fund, the income from which will be used to provide for disabled officers and men of the Navy and Army. A portion of the Fund will be immediately used to equip some of the disabled officers. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra will preside over the Council of the Fund, which will include Lord Lansdowne, Lord Derby, Lord Rosebery Earl Cromer, Lord Borsford, Sir William Robertson and Sir William Birdwood.

THE DARDANELLES AND MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, July 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Mr. Asquith would make a full statement regarding the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia on Tuesday, and promised that facilities would be given for discussion.

FRENCH LOAN IN U.S.A.

NEW YORK, July 14th.

Morgan & Co. and Messrs. Brown & Co. A statement has been issued by Messrs. Morgan & Co. regarding the French Loan. It says that a corporation will be formed known as the American Foreign Securities Company, which will issue \$95,000,000 for three years bearing 4 per cent. Its notes will be secured on the basis of twenty per cent. margin by the obligations of the Governments of Argentina, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Uruguay, Egypt, Spain, the Province of Quebec, shares in the Suez Canal Company, and bonds and shares in American corporations. It is expected that the notes will be quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

LORD MAYOR'S PROPHETCY.

The Lord Mayor (Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield) prophesied enormous strides for aeroplanes in the course of the next few years, in an interview with the *Daily Telegraph*.

"The aeroplane," said Sir Charles, "although capable of travelling faster than any bird, and fish, or mechanically propelled vehicle, has not yet attained its full possible speed. Whilst 140 to 150 miles per hour is now achieved, the near future will prove that 200 miles per hour or more will not be the maximum speed."

The City business man, Sir Charles confidently asserted, living 50 to 100 miles away from his office, dropping into his own private aeroplane or calling an aero-taxi, would be at his country residence in less time than was now occupied in reaching the railway terminus from which at present he took train for home. He fully expected that within a couple of years he would be able to reach his estate at Hythe, seventy miles from London, in half an hour by aeroplane.

"The principal cities of Europe will be brought very near to London," added the Lord Mayor. "One will fly over to Paris on business in the morning and be back in time for dinner, using the aeroplane, or, if not in too great a hurry, or with a party, the rigid airship may be employed. Express trains will be used only by those to whom time is of little value. New York will be only twenty-four hours away, and machines will leave England for the United States regularly daily."

"Again," said the Lord Mayor, "postal facilities will be greatly improved; letters posted in London before twelve o'clock midday will be delivered in Glasgow or in Paris the same night, and the parcel post carried by air will open up a great postal shopping industry."

THE CLIMATE OF HONGKONG. A VALUABLE RECORD.

Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the

Royal Observatory, has published in book-form a very complete treatise with regard to the climate of Hongkong, based upon observations made at the Observatory since its foundation, in the year 1884. The average commercial man, toiling to his office in the heat of midday, is perhaps more than satisfied in the knowledge that the thermometer is registering 86 or 87 degrees in the shade, and as he wipes the perspiration from his brow he will probably take the view that practical experience has taught him all he wants to know about the humidity of the atmosphere. He might take a languid interest in the pronouncements that the coldest hour of the year is 5.45 a.m. on February 9th, but it would be asking too much of human nature to expect him, during the summer season, to grow excited and enthusiastic over a study of a diagram which shows that the curves of the temperature of evaporation are very similar to the air temperature curves, though the amplitude of the former is less than one half that of the latter. The statement of the fact that the diurnal inequality of the amount of cloud varies considerably throughout the year would also leave him unmoved. The result of Mr. Claxton's observations are interesting and important but they need to be digested at leisure, say, during the cool hours of a winter's evening.

KOWLOON & THE PEAK.

Mr. Claxton says: "On the higher levels of Hongkong, from 1,400 to 1,800 feet above sea level the climate is similar to that of Kowloon in its broad features, but the temperature is usually from 3deg. to 4deg. lower (with, however, occasional inversion). The relative humidity is usually greater than in Kowloon, and approaches saturation for several days at a time during the months of March and April, when mist is very prevalent. The latter is usually associated with decreasing pressure over China, and the consequent falling away of the N.E. monsoon. A warm, moist current from the south then sets in, and in rising to the higher levels of Hongkong is condensed by dynamic cooling, into fog or mist. In addition, it frequently happens that under these conditions the land and sea cool the southerly current sufficiently to produce fog from sea level to considerable altitudes."

In the summer the city of Victoria and the rising terraces behind it derive little or no benefit from the S.W. monsoon, being sheltered by steep hills from S.E. to S.W. In the winter they are exposed to the N.E. monsoon which occasionally blows along the harbour, through Lyceum pass, with considerable violence. On the other hand, the south-west side of the Island is protected from the N.E. monsoon in winter and enjoys the benefit of the S.W. monsoon in summer.

TYPHOON.

It is interesting to note that as regards the weather during the approach of a typhoon the most striking feature is the fine weather experienced at Hongkong from the time the centre reaches the Philippines until it approaches to within about 200 miles of Hongkong. This seems to be the one guide to weather forecasting in Hongkong that never fails. No matter what the weather conditions may be, with a typhoon crossing Luzon in the summer months, there will be fine weather at Hongkong. Rain usually commences when the centre is about 200 miles from Hongkong. But when the centre passes to the south on a westerly track it frequently happens, particularly in the autumn, that no rain falls at Hongkong even though the centre passes as near as 200 miles. About 85 per cent. of the typhoons encountered in the Far East originate in the Pacific Ocean to the east of the Philippines between latitudes 10deg. to 20deg. N. and longitudes 125deg. to 145deg. E. About 25 per cent. form in the China Sea and the remaining 10 per cent. form in the Pacific to the north of latitude 20deg. N.

The following are the principal rules on which the weather forecasts at Hongkong are based:—

- (1) With a typhoon crossing Luzon in a W. or WNW direction the weather will be fine in Hongkong until the centre reaches within about 200 miles of Hongkong, after which it becomes rainy and squally.
- (2) Very shallow gradients over Hongkong are usually accompanied by fine weather.
- (3) Typhoons whose centres pass from 200 to 600 miles to the eastward, produce very sultry though fine weather at Hongkong.
- (4) When typhoons pass within 300 miles to northward on a westerly track heavy rain occurs at Hongkong.
- (5) A trough of low pressure running east and west, either to the north or the south of Hongkong, indicates rain, and also thunderstorms in the summer and spring.
- (6) A rapid increase of pressure over Hongkong produces drizzling rain and a fall of temperature; principally from the autumn to the spring.
- (7) After the disturbance produced by (6), which may last from 6 hours to 3 days, the weather may become quite fine, though the weather map drawn from the meagre data available remains apparently unchanged.
- (8) A rapid decrease of pressure over China, is followed by a rise of temperature at Hongkong with fine or rainy weather, according to conditions not usually visible on the map.
- (9) While forming to the south west of Hongkong, depressions produce showery weather, with squalls from the S.E. quadrant.
- (10) Pronounced kinks in the isobars near Hongkong indicate rain, and squalls; the latter more particularly if the gradient wind is in the S.W. quadrant.
- (11) Winds blowing towards Hongkong from different directions indicate rain.

(Continued on next column.)

ATTACK ONE EUROPEAN LADY. SENSATIONAL ROBBERY ON BOWEN ROAD.

A rather sensational robbery by Chinese took place on Bowen Road on Thursday morning, the victim being Mrs. Colson, wife of Mr. Q. B. Colson, Assistant Station Superintendent of the Hongkong Electric Company. Mrs. Colson reported to the Police on Thursday that at about 10 a.m. she was walking along Bowen Road when two Chinese approached her, and threw a quantity of pepper into her eyes. They then snatched a gold bracelet watch from her wrist, and also two hat pins, and then made off. The Police immediately commenced enquiries, with the result that about an hour after the occurrence one of the thieves was apprehended, he having the watch in his possession. Later in the day the second man was in custody.

It seems that Mrs. Colson made a gallant effort to keep the robbers off, but they proved too powerful. However, she retained her presence of mind to such an extent that as soon as the robbers had decamped she hurried to the Police authorities of the occurrence. Inspector Kent, who was on duty, warned the Detective Department, and meanwhile messages were dispatched to the various pawn-brokers to keep a look-out for a gold wristlet watch. Detectives Murphy, Cockle, and Clark and a few Chinese detectives set out to trace down the men, and later in the morning a Chinese was apprehended at a pawn-shop at 185, Queen's Road Central, when in the act of pawning Mrs. Colson's watch. The pawn-broker sent a fink for a policeman and the man was taken to the Police Station. After an examination he was taken by the Police to the Police Recreation Club, where he identified a man whom he stated was his robber companion lying on the ground at the spot where they had agreed to meet and divide the spoil. Both men were then taken to the Police, and at an identification parade yesterday morning Mrs. Colson picked out the two men from a row of others. They will be charged to-day.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. FINED FOR HAVING FAULTY SCALES.

The Peak Tramway Company were summoned at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, for possessing faulty scales.

On behalf of the Company, Mr. Buyers said they purchased the scales from a European firm. They did not know there was anything wrong with them. He was quite ignorant of the fact that he had to take the scales up to the Police Station to have them tested.

His worship:—You are not compelled to, but it is better if you want to be on the safe side. Mr. Buyers added that if he had known there was anything wrong he would have had the scales sent up to be tested. The Company had scales at the bottom and at the top stations, and they were overhauled six or eight weeks ago, and corrected. The scales they had at the top station were sent to the Police Station to be adjusted and they were found to be correct. Inspector Territt:—The weights are slightly light; there is no suspicion of tampering. The general deficiency is about 14 per cent. Most European firms in the Colony are aware of the Ordinance, and send their scales up to be tested. The firm in question generally send theirs. I do not know why they did not do so in this case. A fine of \$25 was imposed and it was ordered that the scales be confiscated.

BANDMAN OPERA AND COMEDY COMPANY.

"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

The Bandman Opera and Comedy Company, who arrived in the Colony on Wednesday on their return from Shanghai and Japan, intend making a stay of some ten days before proceeding to Manila. They opened their season at the Theatre Royal last evening with "Potash and Perlmutter," but owing to the weather there was only a moderate attendance. This comedy, which gives scope for several fine character studies, was very thoroughly appreciated when presented by the Company in April last. Many were glad to renew their acquaintance with Mr. Johnny Osborne as Potash, while those who had not seen the piece before were loud in their expressions of admiration of his undoubted ability in a role which, perhaps, suits him better than any other he undertakes. Mr. Phil Carleton ably sustained the part of Perlmutter, and the conversation between the partners created much amusement. All the members of the cast, however, acquitted themselves with credit. They certainly have not grown "sleazy" during their tour in the Far East.

This evening we are to enjoy the great Gaiety success, "To-Night's the Night."

The output of the Szeangai Rampa Rubber and Coconut Plantations Co. for June was 18,239 lbs. rubber and 1,630 Coconuts.

- (12) Winds blowing away from Hongkong in different directions indicate fine weather.
- (13) V-shaped depressions (rare at Hongkong) are accompanied by rain.
- (14) In the winter and spring, when the N.E. monsoon is blowing, a decided fall of the barometer over China indicates fog along the coast.
- (15) Weather systems travel from West to East, over China and Japan, into the Pacific.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong 26th July. Connecting with "GUJARAT" From Colombo 17th Aug.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and offering the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 16th August.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & SWANSEA "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 19th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.,

OR TO RINE & Co., Canton.

Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE "YINGCHOW" ... On 16th July, 10 A.M.
MANILA, Cebu and ILOILO "CHINHUA" ... On 17th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "CHENHUA" ... On 18th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" ... On 19th July, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN "YINGCHOW" ... On 20th July, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAY" and S.S. "SANTU".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans Staterooms; Extra cabins on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
S.S. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANBU," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern transshipment at Wootung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 15th July, 1916.

TELEPHONE 56.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIRONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Patterson	FRIDAY, 21st July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SANTHIA" 5,100 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 26th July.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916

AGENTS

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P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave Hongkong Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
NANKIN	July 23	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	"KASAR-I-HIND"	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NOVA	Aug. 25	"MOOLTA"	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	"KASHGAR"	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 23	Through Steamer	Oct. 23	Nov. 4
SANDINA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 6	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NOVARA	MONDAY, 17th July
SOMALI	TUESDAY, 18th July
NOVA	WEDNESDAY, 19th July
MALTA	THURSDAY, 20th July
NAMUR	FRIDAY, 21st July

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Port Said about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to R. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at Noon
	SUWA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
	KAMAKURA MARU	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, RAMBOANGA, TUESDAY, ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	SUNDAY, 30th July
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	SATURDAY, 22nd July
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU	8,000	MONDAY, 31st July
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU	11,500	THURSDAY, 20th July
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 12th Aug., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

* Wireless Telegraphy. For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 91 and 193

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KWANTO MARU	22,000—21 knots	FRI., 21st July Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	THURS., 3rd Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug. Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	TUES., 12th Sept. Noon.
PERKIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.

* Proceeding to South American Ports. * Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 13,500 ... 15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, AGENT, King's Building, [213]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... POLYNESIEN ... On or about 16th July.

HOMEWARD

MANCHELLE'S via HAIPHONG, and TOURANE ... ATLANTIQUE ... On or about 23rd July.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and intermediate dates only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey. FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00. For further particulars apply to—

TELEPHONE 740

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA. "MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 22nd July, at 3 P.M. * Omitting Shanghai and Moji. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO. "JAVA MARU" ... S. Yanagi ... SATURDAY, 15th July, at Noon.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY. "AMAKURA MARU" ... MONDAY, 17th July, at Noon. "SOBBU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. * Proceeding to Anping and Takao. These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office. For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER, No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	5th Aug.	On 23rd July, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	15th Sept.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless pay Telegrams. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

